

WATERPROOFINGS

**HORN**  
PRODUCT

FLOOR TREATMENTS

FOR THE  
CONSERVATION OF BUILDINGS



A PRODUCT FOR EVERY CONDITION AND METHOD.

**A.C. Horn Company**

WORKS - LABORATORIES - EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Long Island City - New York



# Foreword

## Do Architects Sell or Buy?

Architects sell. They must accept in good faith the statements of manufacturers. They must hazard their finest asset, reputation, in selling suggestions to their clients. High pressure salesmanship—extravagant claims used as a cloak for high prices and uncertainty—spell trouble and downfall for the architect. Lack of pride in generations of success—lack of financial stability—and lack of extensive and careful laboratory facilities jeopardize the architects' livelihood and prestige.

## New or Time-tested?

The third generation of HORN conducts under owner-management the leading business of its kind in America. Pride of quality and tradition permeate the entire national organization. Prestige and not profit, governs production. This is the surest guarantee of enduring quality.

## Dun's or Bradstreet's?

The financial rating of the A. C. HORN COMPANY is A-A-A-1. This highest possible credit standing, together with the millions of dollars invested in plants, advertising and valuable trade-marks, demand conservatism. This is the surest guarantee of honest performance.

## Research Laboratories or Guesswork?

The staffs of well-known and respected authorities in the HORN Research Laboratories are continually advancing the science of preservation and decoration. Scientific facts have won for the HORN COMPANY its nation-wide acceptance among leading architects. The buying power of carefully supervised mass production assures moderate and standardized selling prices.

The famous stamp



is the safe guarantee of years of test and usage in thousands of buildings. It is a seal of the integrity of partnership which must exist between architect and manufacturer.

ALBANY  
ATLANTA  
BOSTON  
BUFFALO  
CHICAGO  
CLEVELAND  
DALLAS  
DETROIT  
FORT WORTH  
HOUSTON  
INDIANAPOLIS  
KANSAS CITY  
LOS ANGELES



MILWAUKEE  
NEW ORLEANS  
NEWARK  
OAKLAND  
PHILADELPHIA  
PITTSBURGH  
SAN ANTONIO  
SAN FRANCISCO  
SEATTLE  
ST. LOUIS  
UTICA  
WASHINGTON

LONDON  
ROME  
HONOLULU  
MONTREAL  
TORONTO

A. C. Horn Company  
Works, Laboratories, Executive Offices  
Long Island City, N. Y.

PARIS  
BERLIN  
SHANGHAI  
SYDNEY  
TOKIO



## ACHIEVEMENT



The Grand Central Zone of New York is one of ... if not *the* greatest building accomplishment of all time.

Horn Products have been used wherever there is a **yellow** dot.

Proven Merit.

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*PRODUCTS FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BUILDINGS*

**A.C. HORN COMPANY,**

**LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.**



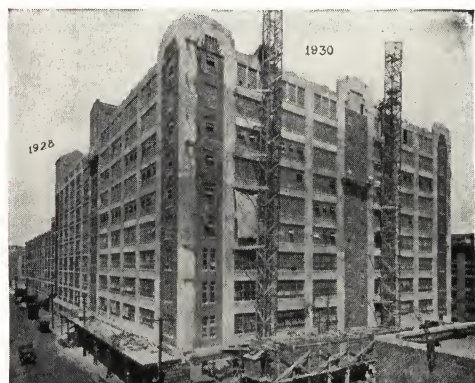
# WATERPROOFINGS **HORN** FLOOR TREATMENTS PRODUCT

## FERRO-FAX

### Metallic Hardener for Cement Floors

Producing Wearproof, Waterproof and Dustproof Floors

*The R. H. Macy Company tests and re-orders prove quality*



**R. H. Macy Warehouses, New York, N. Y.**  
ROBT. D. KOHN AND ASSOCIATES, Architects  
BARNEY-AHLERS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION,  
General Contractors  
1928—300,000 sq. ft. 1930—300,000 sq. ft.

#### Do Metallic Hardeners Differ?

Most decidedly. Metallic aggregates, poorly graded, filled with grinding oils and chips of foreign metals, are being offered as substitutes for FERRO-FAX, at a lesser price. On the other hand, high pressure selling organizations, in order to justify elaborate advertisements, must create an atmosphere of mystery around their materials. Therefore good, plain metallic hardeners are being offered with chatter about strange ingredients and impossible acid-proofings—these claims being a cloak for the high price

which expensive merchandising methods make necessary.

A good, clean metallic hardener, manufactured by a company of solid financial worth and good standing, installed over a period of many years of successful usage, is the best test. When measured by this conservative yard-stick of quality, FERRO-FAX leads the field.



**Continental Can Company Building, Chicago, Ill.**

FRANCISCO & JACOBUS, Architects  
E. E. DAVIS COMPANY, Floor Contractors  
The Continental Can Company, after using several brands of metallic hardeners, incorporated FERRO-FAX in the floors of their latest plant—a most pleasing tribute to the durability of FERRO-FAX

#### Fifty Million Feet Cannot Be Wrong

Fifty million square feet of FERRO-FAX metallic hardened floors, under every type of traffic, installed over a period of many years, stand today as proof of durability. Metallic hardener has become a commodity rather than a specialty. Its specification is universal. No longer is it a question of "Shall we specify metallic hardener?" but rather "Which metallic hardener shall we use?"

The A. C. HORN COMPANY has developed a cement floor service which is recognized nationally as a leader. Restricted by courtesy and etiquette, no reference may be made to the many interesting comparisons and tests made by the best known testing and concrete institutes, except the modest and respectful statement that the opportunity of such co-operation and confirmation has been deeply appreciated on our part.



**Western Union Telegraph Company Building, New York, N. Y.**  
VOORHEES, GMEIN AND WALKER, Architects  
MARC EIDLITZ & SON, INC., General Contractors

#### SPEED SPEC.

The cement floors shall be dustproofed by using FERRO-FAX in accordance with the exact directions of the manufacturer, the A. C. HORN COMPANY, as filed in SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES.

**A. C. HORN COMPANY, LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.**



## ACHIEVEMENT



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**A. C. HORN COMPANY,**

**LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.**



## SPECIFICATIONS FOR FERRO-FAX FLOORS

### I. Installation

#### TOPPING METHOD

For making dustproof, wearproof and waterproof cement finish floors in every type of building, it is recommended that the topping be laid before the base is set whenever practicable.

(a) **Proportions of Topping**—The topping (thickness at least full  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.) shall consist of the following proportions:

One (1) part tested Portland cement.

Two (2) parts coarse, gritty, clean sand.

(b) **Measuring Volumes**—These proportions shall be accurately measured by volume in suitable size boxes. No counting by shovels or measuring by wheelbarrows, or other approximation will be permitted.

To determine the proper proportions it is understood that one bag of cement shall be equal to one cubic foot of sand or grits.

(c) **Addition of Water**—Mix thoroughly dry until uniform in color, showing no streaks or patches of constituents. If mixed by hand topping aggregate shall be turned over dry three times. Add sufficient water to saturate mixture and then mix thoroughly again. The topping shall at no time be made sloppy.

(d) **Application of Topping**—Lay and straight edge the topping to a true and even surface. Float the surface well with wooden floats to close all voids and hollows.

(e) **The Wearproof Finish**—A dry mixture of two bags (200 lb.) FERRO-FAX to one bag (100 lb.) tested Portland cement (by weight), mixed to an even color, shall be sprinkled over 600 sq. ft. of surface. This mixture of FERRO-FAX and cement shall be floated in and thoroughly trowelled. The surface shall be given a burnishing trowelling when it has set sufficiently to polish hard and smooth. Under no circumstances shall the wearproof finish be applied when there is any surplus water on the floated surface.

#### MONOLITHIC METHOD

Recommended for use in warehouses, automobile service stations, factories, foundries, etc.

This specification is recommended for mild weather only.

(a) **Preparation**—The concrete base or slab shall consist of a mixture of 1:2:4 or 1:2 $\frac{1}{2}$ :5 when gravel is used, and the aggregate shall pass a 1-inch screen. The concrete is deposited between screeds to the finished floor level (on heavy slabs exceeding 6 inches,  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch allowance must be made for shrinkage) and then screeded thoroughly and tamped with the customary straight edge substantially as a separate mortar finish is smoothed off, leaving no hollows or pockets on the surface.

(b) **Preliminary Finish**—Immediately following process of leveling off the concrete slab, deposit upon the surface uniformly a dry mixture consisting of:

1 bag FERRO-FAX (100 lb.)

2 bags of standard Portland cement

3 bags of clean, coarse sand.

This dry batch shall be mixed thoroughly and then evenly dusted over approximately 1,000 sq. ft. of surface. This "preliminary finish" will immediately saturate with the surplus water remaining on the surface and shall then be thoroughly floated into the concrete with heavy wooden floats, but do not steel trowel.

(c) **Hard Finish**—Then a dry mixture of two bags (200 lb.) FERRO-FAX and one bag (100 lb.) standard Portland cement shall be evenly distributed over each 1,000 sq. ft. of floated surface. This dust coat shall be floated in with wooden floats and followed immediately with a steel trowelling. The floor shall be given a second steel trowelling after the surplus water has disappeared. The finished surface must be free from depressions and shall present a smooth and even texture.

### II. Safeguarding the Floor

Do not wet the new cement floor surface until it is 48 hours old. After the topping has set up 48 hours, the contractor shall cover it with a uniform layer of soft wood sawdust, shavings, or other suitable covering. This covering must not be applied until experiment shows surface hard enough to prevent covering from scratching or injuring the finish. Surface shall be kept

wet for at least five days. Floors, if protected as above, will be ready for light traffic in a week, and heavy traffic in three weeks, under favorable weather conditions.

As an alternate to this protection and wetting, the floors may be cured under Horn's MAT-O-HORN.

Glaze interior surfaces by applying one coat of Horn's Transparent KONKREX.

### Quantities of Ferro-Fax Required

The foregoing is the standard method of procedure for the average building. The 30 lb. of FERRO-FAX recommended per one hundred (100) square feet will give a surface which will withstand any average service. However, there are some cases where the quantities should be varied. These exceptions follow:

(a) For floors which receive extremely heavy

wear, use 35 lb. of FERRO-FAX to every one hundred (100) square feet instead of 30 lb. for the wearproof finish.

(b) For loading platforms, railroad repair shops, forge shops, piers, etc., use 40 lb. of FERRO-FAX to every one hundred (100) square feet instead of 30 lb. for the wearproof finish.



# WATERPROOFINGS **HORN** FLOOR TREATMENTS PRODUCT

## KONCREX

### Dustproof, Decorative Wearing Surface for New or Old Cement Floors

*Floor Surfaces Treated in 1914  
Still in Good Condition*



Equitable Building, 120 Broadway,  
New York, N. Y.

#### Protection of Cement Floors

KONCREX is more than a cement floor paint. For more than a generation, KONCREX has been recognized as solving this problem of indoor cement floor protection.

This liquid coating penetrates the topping to a certain extent, binding the surface particles together and providing a wearing finish.

Unlike ordinary coatings, KONCREX is unaffected by the destructive alkaline reaction of cement and retards the absorption of stains, oils and greases. It is extremely resistant to traffic and maintains the fine appearance of the floor. The coating is easily cleaned.

KONCREX is produced in colors and in the transparent.

The long, successful record of KONCREX, as attested by millions of square feet of floors in thousands of office buildings, hospitals, hotels, schools and other structures of every description, has thoroughly established its reputation as a most desirable decorative floor coating possible to obtain.

Two coats of KONCREX are recommended. In new office buildings, it is customary to apply one coat of Transparent KONCREX to all cement floors, preventing dusting and improving the appearance of the floors; afterward applying the standard KONCREX colors to meet the requirements of tenants. One coat of Transparent KONCREX containing 5% of Blue-stone Grey KONCREX is often used on floors to be covered with linoleum. This presents a finished surface during the six months that linoleum must be kept off the uncured floors to prevent glue rot.

All cement floors in contact with earth, to which KONCREX is to be applied, must be waterproofed. Very soft floors may be treated advantageously with HORNSTONE CRYSTALS before KONCREX is applied.



403  
Bluestone Grey



409  
Brown Stone

**Covering Capacity**  
KONCREX covers  
from 160 to 200 sq.  
ft. per gallon, two  
coats

**Shipping Data**  
KONCREX is  
shipped in barrels,  
half-barrels, 5-gallon  
steel pails and 1-gal-  
lon cans



407  
Mosaic Green



402  
Tile Red



408  
Dust

#### Directions for Use

(1) **Curing**—Cement floors shall be allowed to cure thoroughly before KONCREX is applied.

(2) **Cleaning**—Floors shall be dry and clean; all plaster, dirt and grease being removed before the KONCREX is applied.

(3) **Application**—KONCREX must be well stirred before using. Containers must be kept covered when not in use.

KONCREX shall be applied in two coats. Brush out each coat well. Allow no pools to form in low spots. Twenty-four hours to elapse between coats.

On a dense floor thin first coat with one pint turpentine to each gallon of KONCREX. Apply second coat without thinning.

Do not expose to traffic for at least 48 hours after application.

#### SPEED SPEC.

When cement floors are thoroughly cured and cleaned, two coats of KONCREX shall be applied in accordance with the exact directions of the manufacturer, the A. C. HORN COMPANY, as filed in SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES.



401  
Cement Grey

**A. C. HORN COMPANY,**

**LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.**



## HORNSTONE CRYSTALS

### The Chemical Treatment for Producing Dustproof Cement Floors

Easily applied at low cost, producing a hard, dense, insoluble, dustproof and permanently wearing surface, highly resistant to traffic and chemical disintegration.

(1) Dusty cement floors are unnecessary, unsanitary and costly.

(2) They can be rendered flint-like and impervious to wear by simply washing with HORNSTONE CRYSTALS.

(3) It is unnecessary to tie up traffic for more than one hour, while treating the cement floors to render them dustproof.

(4) Dirt in machinery bearings, ruts in the floors, dust on shelves of merchandise, are due to dusty cement floors—all easily prevented with HORNSTONE CRYSTALS.

The positive, time-tested remedy adopted internationally to cure cement floors of their inherent weaknesses.



Microphotograph of  
Floor  
Before Treatment

HORNSTONE CRYSTALS are of a complex, mineral salt composition. Dissolved in water and simply flushed over the floor with a mop or broom, they soak into the concrete, with which they react chemically, filling the voids and producing hard, dense, permanent wearing surfaces, which will not dust.

HORNSTONE CRYSTALS do not produce a surface film, but penetrate the concrete. The depth of penetration varies in different floors. A hard and dense floor requires less penetration and less HORNSTONE for maximum strength. A soft, porous floor allows greater penetration and requires more HORNSTONE CRYSTALS to produce an efficient result.



Microphotograph of  
Floor  
After Treatment



Before Treatment



After Treatment

#### Standard Specifications

The cement surfaces to be treated shall be clean and free from dust, dirt, and stains. The floors shall be treated with a sufficient number of coats to saturate the surface. Saturation will be denoted by the appearance of a slight white discoloration after the floor is dry.

*1st Application*—Dissolve one-half pound ( $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.) of HORNSTONE CRYSTALS in 1 gallon of water and apply freely—brooming around with a soft floor brush or corn broom.

*Secondary Applications*—Dissolve two pounds (2 lb.) of HORNSTONE CRYSTALS in 1 gallon of water and apply when first application is dry. Use a soft floor broom or a rubber squeegee to brush puddles on to high spots. All surfaces should remain soaking wet for at least two minutes.

#### Covering Capacity

On average floor covering capacity is approximately two pounds (2 lb.) HORNSTONE CRYSTALS per one hundred (100) square feet.

#### Shipping Data

HORNSTONE CRYSTALS are packed in 100 lb. kegs and in 14 lb. cartons.

#### SPEED SPEC.

All cement floors shall be saturated with HORNSTONE CRYSTALS in accordance with the exact directions of the manufacturer, the A. C. HORN COMPANY, as filed in SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES.

## KERAMIK

Beauty and Durability of Tile for Cement Floors Already Installed

# KERAMIK

A color penetrant for concrete surfaces. KERAMIK reacts chemically with the lime content in Portland cement. It imparts beautiful, variegated colors in greens and browns. The A. C. HORN COMPANY supplies expert workmen to score the floors mechanically and apply KERAMIK.

Send for our elaborate catalogue on KERAMIK.

A.C. HORN COMPANY,

LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.



# WATERPROOFINGS

# HORN PRODUCT

# FLOOR TREATMENTS

## DEHYDRATINE NO. 80

### Dustproof Commercial Floors—Fatty Fast Setting Brick Mortar

*Double the Strength in Half the Time*

Premature traffic ruins ordinary floors and stairs. DEHYDRATINE No. 80 gives adult strength to youthful surfaces.

With DEHYDRATINE No. 80 speed with safety can be accomplished in brick laying. Joints can be struck sooner, mortar drippage avoided and more courses of brick laid per day by adding this clever liquid to the mortar in mixing. Summer conditions may be had on cold weather brick work by varying quantities

of DEHYDRATINE No. 80 to suit temperatures.

Conclusive tests by a prominent university (on file in our laboratories) show that DEHYDRATINE No. 80 develops both an initial and final set in the standard brands of Portland cement, in less than one-half the ordinary time. Simultaneously, DEHYDRATINE No. 80 is proven nearly to double the compressive strength at the end of one day, thereby justifying the claim of seven days' strength at the end of the first day.

#### *A Nationally Known Builder Builds for Himself*



Fuller Building, New York, N. Y.

WALKER & GILLETTE, Architects  
GEO. A. FULLER CO., General Contractors

The Geo. A. Fuller Company, nationally known builders, with their wealth of experience in every product of competitive value, selected DEHYDRATINE No. 80 for their own office building—a most pleasing tribute to Horn's material

#### Causes for Increased Strength Are:

- (1) It reduces the amount of water used. (See Duff Abrams on effect of water content.)
- (2) More completely hydrates the Portland cement by reducing the surface tension of the water and giving a quicker saturation of the cement and sand particles.
- (3) Formation of new cementitious material, the oxychlorides.

Tests conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Standards, as the result of investigations made for the U. S. Engineers' Office at Memphis, Tenn., resulted in the conclusion that DEHYDRATINE No. 80 composition accelerated the rate of increase in strength of cement mortar.

#### Cheaper "In" Than "Out"

*Because*

- (1) Hastens the setting of cement mortar for floor and brick work, saving labor costs.
- (2) Produces in 24 hours a result having the strength of a seven-day untreated mortar.
- (3) Acts as an anti-freeze—a precaution and protection in freezing weather.
- (4) Hardens cement floors throughout, producing dust-free cement floors and making possible a high polish.
- (5) Lubricates concrete, causing it to "spade" and "chute" more easily by increasing the plasticity, making it "flow" readily around reinforcement.
- (6) Makes cement mortar "fatty" and smooth.
- (7) Increases the bond in stone and brick masonry.

#### Directions for Use

A one-inch floor topping shall be installed, composed of one part standard Portland cement and two parts clean coarse sand. To the mixing water shall be added DEHYDRATINE No. 80 as manufactured by the A. C. HORN COMPANY, in the proportion of one gallon for each barrel (4 bags) of cement. Pour, straight-edge, float and steel trowel in the usual manner. A second polishing trowelling shall be given when surface has set sufficiently to finish hard and smooth. Protect surface from traffic and keep wet down for ten days.

For brick mortar use from one quart to one gallon of DEHYDRATINE No. 80 to each ten gallons of mixing water, depending upon speed of set desired.

**For Estimating—Floors**—One gallon DEHYDRATINE No. 80 per one hundred square feet of one-inch topping.

**Brick Work**—From two quarts to one gallon of DEHYDRATINE No. 80 per thousand bricks.

#### Shipping Data

Shipping weight 11 lb. per gallon. Packed in 55-gallon steel drums; half-drums (30 gallons); and 5-gallon pails.

#### SPEED SPEC.

Cement floors and mortar shall contain DEHYDRATINE No. 80 in accordance with the exact directions of the manufacturer, the A. C. HORN COMPANY, as filed in SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES.

## A.C. HORN COMPANY,

## LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.



# WATERPROOFINGS **HORN** FLOOR TREATMENTS PRODUCT

## WOODCREX Wood Floor Preservative

**Prevents Wear and Discoloration of Wood Floors (Maple)**

This is a pale, amber-colored liquid containing various gums and resins, which, when applied to wood floors, penetrates to a considerable depth, filling the pores of the wood with a resinous material which replaces the sap lost in kiln drying, and thus restores the wood to its former resilient condition. These gums, filling and setting in the pores, toughen the floor against the splintering shocks of traffic and exclude moisture and dirt. A Woodcrex floor retains its natural beauty of grain and color.

WOODCREX is quick drying, it being possible, under average conditions, to open the floor to traffic within 24 hours after application.

**Average Covering Capacity**—On Maple—One Heavy Flowed-on Application—250 sq. ft. per gallon; 200 sq. ft. per gallon when dipped.

**Shipping Data**—Average weight 8 lb. per gallon. Packed in drums; half-drums; fives and ones.

## KOPPER KARBOL To Check Dry Rot—As a Wood Preservative

A solution of copper and creosote combined by our own process into a compound of highly penetrative and preservative value. The wood is completely preserved not only against the destruction by insects, but its most dangerous enemy—dry rot. It will protect wood from dampness, check further advance of decay that has begun, and will resist the growth of fungi or other parasites that hasten decay.

KOPPER KARBOL may be applied either cold or at a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit; it may be applied by a brush, or by spraying or dipping.

**Covering Capacity**—Rough Lumber—200 sq. ft. per gallon. Shingles—One gallon will dip and afterwards brush 350 shingles.

**Shipping Data**—10 lb. per gallon. Packed in drums; half-drums; fives and ones.

## BONDSIT An Aid in Bonding Old and New Concrete

A granulated compound for use in bonding the topping of cement floors after the rough concrete has been placed; bonding plaster or stucco to concrete or cement surfaces; for making watertight joints in (a) waterproof construction, and (b) the construction joints caused by the end of the day's work or by temporary delays in securing labor or materials. BONDSIT pre-

pares the old surface by removing the laitance; increases the strength of the bond by at least 15%, which is sufficient for all needs.

Two pounds in solution will treat approximately 150 sq. ft. of surface.

Packed in jars of 5 lb. each, 6 jars to the case.

## NO-FREEZE Summer Speed on Winter Work

A rectified solution of maximum strength having a specific gravity of 32 degrees Baumé. Increases the rate of hydration of Portland cement mixtures, thereby developing heat by chemical reaction and lowering the freezing point. It also lowers the freezing point of the water, making possible the pouring of concrete, laying of brick in cement mortar, and the laying of cement floors in winter time.

Guaranteed not to reduce the strength of the concrete.

Mixed with the gauging water in the following proportions:

Anticipated temperature, deg. Fahr.	No-Freeze, gal.	Water, gal.
32	1	15
28	1	12
23½	1	9
22	1	8

**Shipping Weight**—11 lb. per gallon. Packed in drums; half-drums; fives and ones.

## BAR-X X-Ray Proof Floors and Walls

BAR-X is a dry compound which, when incorporated in cement floors as well as ceiling and wall plaster, absorbs the destructive X-ray, preventing injury to persons in adjoining rooms. BAR-X functions more efficiently than barium salts or barium sands in the construction of X-ray rooms.

Made standard by leading hospital authorities.

Packed in bags of ½ cu. ft. (75 lb.). Used in the following proportions:

**For Cement Floors**—1 cu. ft. (2 bags) BAR-X; 1 cu. ft. (1 bag) cement; 2 cu. ft. sand.

**For Wall Plaster**—One cu. ft. (2 bags) BAR-X; 2 cu. ft. wall plaster. These proportions to be used through all coats.

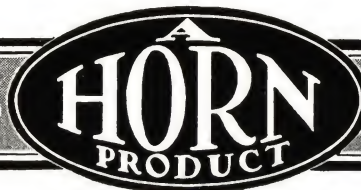
Send for special BAR-X data sheet

**A.C. HORN COMPANY,**

**LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.**



# WATERPROOFINGS



# FLOOR TREATMENTS

## STAYBRITE WATERPROOFING DRY COLORS 2 in 1

For Brick Mortar, Stucco, Cove Base, Floors, etc.

### Why Unstable Mortar Colors Fail

(1) Unstable colors add to the formation of efflorescence. The porous, leaky mortar admits driving rains. The water dissolves the salts present and evaporation deposits an unsightly discoloration on the outer face. This white film hides or masks the color in the joint.

(2) They contain excessive inert and organic impurities. These weaken the mortar and cause disintegration plus leakage.

(3) They fade due to sunlight and action of the alkali in cement.

(4) Such colors have low tinctorial power. They require too many pounds per bag of cement. This results in high cost, leakage, efflorescence, disintegration and loss of color.

### Why Staybrite Functions

(1) STAYBRITE waterproofs as well as colors. This tends to prevent efflorescence, which is caused by porous, leaky mortar. The elimination of efflorescence prevents the hiding or masking of the color. Horn's famous waterproofing is ground into STAYBRITE at the factory in exactly correct proportions. The necessity of specifying or using additional waterproofing is thereby eliminated.

(2) STAYBRITE contains only pure high-grade metallic oxides, free from impurities and fillers.

(3) STAYBRITE is unaffected by the actinic rays of sunlight, and is impervious to chemical reactions prevalent in cement and lime mortars.

(4) STAYBRITE has the highest of tinctorial strength because of its pure concentration. Economy is gained by the small quantities required per bag of cement. The results are—low cost, no weakening or leakage of mortar, no efflorescence or loss of color.

**Staybrite Is the Flag of Color in the Mortar Which Assures the Architect that Waterproofing in the Proper Proportion Is Present. Staybrite Comes Packed in Paper Bags Containing the Exact Quantity Required per Bag of Cement. No Weighing or Measuring Necessary**

### TO WATERPROOF AND MATCH THESE COLORS IN 1:3 MORTAR USE PER BAG OF CEMENT OR LIME:\*



\*To deepen colors for Floor Work (1:2 topping) use double the above quantities per bag of cement, except Tile Red and Japanese Black, which shall be 8 lb. and 2 lb. respectively.

### Directions for Use

Each batch must contain the same proportions of cement, sand and STAYBRITE COLOR, which should be thoroughly mixed dry until the entire mass presents a uniform color, showing no streaks. The gauging water shall then be added in the smallest quantities that will produce a stiff workable mixture.

Mechanical mixing shall be done by a batch mixer only. The use of "continuous" type mixers should not be permitted, if uniformity of color is desired.

When mixing is done by hand, spread out half of the cement in a layer in the mixing box. Sprinkle STAYBRITE COLOR over it and cover with balance of cement. Mix thoroughly and

add the sand, turning the mass over until the mass presents a uniform appearance. Add the water sparingly as above directed by pouring into a well-shaped depression made in the mass and hoe thoroughly until a uniform color and consistency is obtained.

### SPEED SPEC.

All brick mortar, stucco, and colored cement floor base are to be colored and waterproofed by using STAYBRITE as manufactured by the A. C. HORN COMPANY and of a color to be selected by the architect.

## A.C. HORN COMPANY,

## LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.



# WATERPROOFINGS **HORN** FLOOR TREATMENTS PRODUCT

## MAT-O-HORN

*The Non-tearing Waterproof Tarpaulin*

### Modern Curing and Protection for Cement Floors

Until recently, it has been customary to specify that "the finished cement floors shall be covered with sawdust or sand and kept wet for two weeks." An admittedly inefficient and unsatisfactory procedure—particularly in the case of colored cement work which becomes badly stained and disfigured from plaster droppings and construction traffic.

Today, in the modern building, the floors immediately after installation are covered with MAT-O-HORN, *the non-tearing waterproof tarpaulin*. Under this protective airtight covering the cement work "sweats" for two weeks and cures under damp conditions without the necessity of wetting down. The usual building traffic will not mar or stain the surface protected by the tough

MAT-O-HORN—which is kept in place until completion of the building. The cost of this method is no more than that of sand or sawdust protection and far more effective.

MAT-O-HORN consists of a strong woven fabric saturated with asphalt and faced on each side with a non-staining tough membrane. MAT-O-HORN has a thousand uses besides the curing of cement—such as enclosing winter work, blocking openings, covering work and material—in fact, wherever ordinary canvas "tarps" formerly were used.

MAT-O-HORN comes in a form convenient for handling, and is priced not for profit, but for service to Horn customers.

**OMIT SAWDUST CURING—MAT-O-HORN COSTS LESS**

## GLAZING CEMENT FLOORS

*The Biggest of Buildings Serviced by Horn*



**The Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.**

Greatly annoyed by laitance, upon moving into this wonderful structure, the Marshall Field Co. sent for Horn Floor Service experts. A pleasing tribute to Horn leadership and today a satisfactory job

A new term, coined to describe the remedy produced by the Horn laboratories to cure the initial dusting of cement floors. Any well laid floor, whether a hardener or color has been used, will, because of the floating and trowelling of its surface, present a thin film of laitance or "glut" which must wear off before the true, permanently dustproof surface is revealed. Because this wearing off, or initial dusting, takes place during the first few months while the owner is moving in, the architect is often unfairly criticized for poor floors.

The remedy is simple and of very low cost. Apply a single coating of HORNITE or Transparent KONCREX, to the clean, dry floor after it has cured. This binds the soft film of laitance together, causing it to polish off slowly instead of dusting off. If the life of a cement floor surface is started by a polishing action instead of a gritty, disintegrating dusting, a dense finish is immediately developed and porosity avoided.

In sweeping a cement floor which has been glazed, the bristles of the broom slide smoothly over the polished surface—instead of catching in the pores of an unglazed surface. Thus is avoided the flicking of the dust and dirt into the air to settle back upon merchandise and machinery.

#### Directions

Do not cure floors by using wet sawdust or sand. Cover finished floor surface with MAT-O-HORN tarpaulin the day after trowelling. Do not wet down the floors, either before or after covering with MAT-O-HORN. Upon completion of all plastering, painting and cleaning down of building, remove MAT-O-HORN covering, allow floors to thoroughly dry and apply one coat of Transparent KONCREX or HORNITE No. 61 to the clean, stain-free surface.

#### SPEED SPEC.

**CURE AND PROTECT  
THE  
MODERN WAY**

All finished cement floors shall be cured by covering within twenty hours after installation with MAT-O-HORN, which shall be left in place until completion of the building. Upon removal of the MAT-O-HORN, the cement surfaces shall be glazed with one coat of Transparent KONCREX or HORNITE No. 61 in accordance with the directions of the manufacturer, the A. C. HORN COMPANY, as filed in SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES.

**A.C. HORN COMPANY,**

**LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.**



# COLORUNDUM

Beauty and Durability of Tile at Cement Floor Prices

*Non-Fading—Non-Slip*

COLORUNDUM forms a colored armorplate integrally with the cement finish, similar to that of ceramic tile in thickness and quite comparable in beauty and durability.

The constant repetition of the cry for tile beauty when only cement floors could be afforded, forced the Horn laboratories to evolve this remarkable material.

COLORUNDUM is a dry powder, composed of powerful coloring mediums, fused aggregates, waterproofing and hardening elements plus cementitious binders. It is used exactly as it comes from its container and permits the foolproof application of a dust-coat floated and trowelled into the topping.

Outdoors or indoors, COLORUNDUM stands the time

test. It is fadeproof, limeproof, waterproof and dust-proof. Its tough integral thickness is wearproof.

Unstable colors have proven most inefficient in cement floors. They fade, soften the cement and dust badly. Unstable integral paste colorings have also proven unsatisfactory, as they crack and check the floor surface, fade out and require constant oiling or waxing.

To fuse a tile finish over the cement floors would be ideal. COLORUNDUM may be said to accomplish that result through its clever composition.

The non-slip, dense surface of COLORUNDUM makes it an ideal flooring for school corridors, auditoriums, stores, showrooms, sidewalks and ramps. Its beauty makes it applicable in every type of structure, from the modest cottage veranda to the monumental edifice.

## Price

COLORUNDUM, because of its large volume of sales, is manufactured in quantity production, enabling the price to compare with that of a painted cement floor, while its immaculate finish is comparable in permanency and beauty to tile floors.

*All colors priced the same.*



Pennsylvania R. R. Suburban Station,  
Philadelphia, Pa.



Black



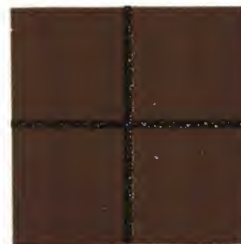
Retail Salesroom



Tile Red

## HORN SCORING METHOD

Through the development of mechanical grinding of joints with abrasive wheels, COLORUNDUM floors may today be scored into 8-in., 12-in. or any sized tiles or random and ashlar design at half the cost of the old-fashioned hand method joining. Ground joints will sweep dust-free and exactly reproduce tile mortar joints.



Brown

A.C. HORN COMPANY,

LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.



# WATERPROOFINGS

# HORN PRODUCT

# FLOOR TREATMENTS

## COLORUNDUM

### Specifications

#### A. Topping Method

Straight-edge a one-inch topping, composed of one part Portland cement, two parts clean, coarse sand, to finish floor level. When water has disappeared from the surface and topping has set sufficiently to hold up knee boards, dust on dry COLORUNDUM exactly as it comes from the container, in the proportion of twenty pounds per hundred square feet of floor surface. Wood float this dust coat thoroughly into the floor, but do not steel trowel. Then apply a second dust coat of dry COLORUNDUM in the proportion of ten pounds per hundred square feet. Wood float and steel trowel. When set sufficiently to take a hard burnishing, give the floor a final polishing steel trowelling. At the end of twenty-four hours, cover the floor with Horn's MAT-O-HORN, the reinforced paper-fabric tarpaulin, and protect from traffic for one week.

#### B. Monolithic Method

Straight-edge the concrete, composed of one part cement, two parts sand, four parts stone, to finish floor level. When surplus water has disappeared, dust on a dry mixture of one part cement and two parts sand, in the proportion of fifty pounds of mixture per one hundred square feet. Float this into the surface with a long wooden darby, but do not steel trowel. When surface has set sufficiently to hold up knee boards, dust on dry COLORUNDUM in the proportion of twenty pounds per hundred square feet. Wood float thoroughly, but do not steel trowel. Apply a second dust coat of dry COLORUNDUM in the proportion of ten pounds per hundred square feet. Wood float and steel trowel. Give final burnishing steel trowelling when set sufficiently to finish hard and smooth. After twenty-four hours cover with Horn's MAT-O-HORN, the reinforced paper-fabric tarpaulin, and protect from traffic for one week.



Automobile Show Room

#### F. Exterior Work

All COLORUNDUM surfaces shall be dry scrubbed to remove film of efflorescence or laitance, if any appears. To deepen color, apply one coat of Horn's DEHYDRATINE No. 2, after curing and drying.

#### G. Jointing

Forty-eight hours after installation, the COLORUNDUM topping shall be scored into twelve-inch tiles, unless otherwise required, using the Horn Method of a power-driven abrasive wheel. Joints shall be true and straight, one-quarter inch wide and one-sixteenth inch deep. At the time the topping is laid blind joints shall be installed each way every four feet, cutting through the topping with a small pointed trowel and trowelling over smooth. Scored joints shall be over the blind joints.



French Grey

**Quantities Required**  
Floors require thirty (30) pounds of COLORUNDUM per one hundred (100) square feet.

Walls require fifty (50) pounds of COLORUNDUM per one hundred (100) square feet.

#### Shipping Data

COLORUNDUM is packed in one hundred (100) pound metal containers only.

#### SPEED SPEC.

The cement floor shall be finished in accordance with the A. C. HORN COMPANY'S COLORUNDUM Method, as filed in SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUE; of a color to be selected by the architect and scored as directed.



Green

#### C. Duo-tone Variegated Effects

Beautiful mottlings or blended Duo-tones may be obtained by using a different color of COLORUNDUM in the second dust coat. Do not wood float second dust coat in this case, but pat in and steel trowel.

#### D. Walls

Where COLORUNDUM is specified for vertical surfaces, it shall be applied as a finish-plaster coat. The ground coat shall be thoroughly bonded, put on one-half inch thick and scratched. Ground coat shall be composed of one part Portland cement and three parts sand. The final plaster coat (similar to the white-coat in lime plaster work) shall be composed of COLORUNDUM exactly as it comes from the container, with only water added to make a thick paste. This shall be applied not less than one-sixteenth inch thick and not more than twenty-four hours after the ground coat. Give the finish plaster coat a hard, dense trowelling. Spray the walls each day for one week.

#### E. Interior Work

To deepen color or to obtain a waxed finish, the COLORUNDUM surfaces may be given a coating of Horn's DEVELOPER AND SURFACER, after they are cured and dry. Efflorescence should be first dry brushed off.



Sidewalk

## A.C. HORN COMPANY,

## LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.



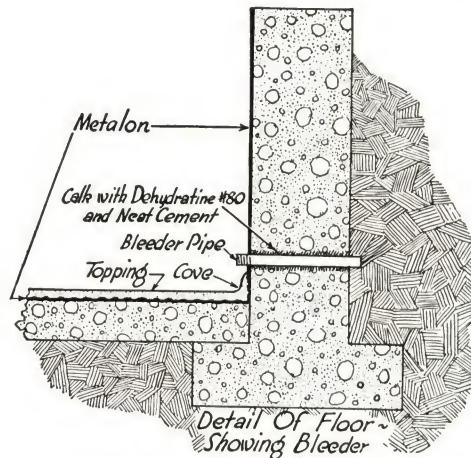
## METALON

*Horn's Iron Method*

### For Inside Waterproofing of Concrete and Brick Walls

Although general waterproofing practice has been to waterproof structures on the water side, or at the point of contact of the water, repeated requests for a material to be applied to the inside of exterior walls on structures already built have mothered the development of METALON—Horn's Iron Method of waterproofing. Many years of results have been very successful.

METALON may be applied to concrete, brick, cement block or similar masonry surfaces. Five or six coats of METALON are required to insure against pressure.



Where pressure is encountered, the floor must be treated as well as the walls. When the operation is completed it will be necessary to protect the iron membrane on the floor with the usual topping of cement. At the junction of the wall and floor sufficient material of each mixture must be applied to provide a cove joining the wall and floor.

The finished surface will present a reddish brown appearance which may be decorated by one application of A. C. HORN COMPANY'S HORNROCK or a wash of Portland cement and water.

### Directions for Use of METALON

(1) Clean and roughen all surfaces thoroughly, making them free from laitance and other foreign matter, by scraping all loose material off and wire brushing if necessary. Cut out all cracks and openings to a depth of one inch and fill with a stiff mortar made with DEHYDRATINE No. 80 and Portland cement (no water or sand to be used in this mixture). This is essential where heavy pressures are encountered.

(2) Wet the entire surface to be waterproofed, using a four-inch brush for applying the water (under no circumstances apply METALON to a dry surface).

(3) Apply not less than five coats of METALON, using a four-inch paint brush.

(4) Never make up more material than can be used in thirty minutes.

(5) Make METALON coating for first coat as follows:

Add METALON to water slowly, constantly stirring to the consistency of heavy cream. Keep constantly stirred and apply with a stiff brush to the wet wall. The material should be well rubbed in, with a rotary motion, to insure entrance of the fine material into the pores of the surface. Allow to become thoroughly dry until wall has assumed reddish brown color. No cement is to be used with METALON for first coat. The first coat should be gently dampened at intervals, commencing about two hours after application, preferably by the use of an insecticide spray.

(6) For second coat, use equal parts of METALON and Portland cement. Mix and apply as before, wetting down at intervals as for first coat. For second and later coats, a four-inch paint brush should be used.

(7) For third coat, use equal parts of METALON and cement. Mix and apply as before.

(8) For fourth and fifth coats, use mixture same as for second coat. Surface can then be given cement wash if desired, using Portland cement and water, or HORNROCK, furnished in colors if desired, as manufactured by the A. C. HORN COMPANY.

(9) Always wet the surface over which each is to be

applied and *always keep the mixture stirred* and to the consistency of heavy cream, adding water as soon as the mixture heavies up.

(10) Over floor surfaces use the same mixture and the same procedure but never permit puddles of water to accumulate in wetting the floor—the water should always be spread out before application is begun. Install a new cement topping to protect METALON coatings. Topping should be one inch thick laid over two inches of concrete and run up on walls in a cove base. If floors are only cracked, cut out cracks one-half inch wide and one inch deep, slush all sides of cracks with grout coat of one part METALON, one part cement and sufficient water to make a thin cream. While slush coat is still wet, fill in cracks with a mixture of one part METALON, one part sand and one part Portland cement mixed with water to a stiff putty. Trowel smooth. After setting, cover cracks with wet burlap bags for one week.

(11) Every coat of METALON must be allowed sufficient time to become rusty, before a succeeding coat is applied. Keeping the material damp assists the rusting.

(12) Where pressure requires, bleed walls to sump pit and cap bleeders upon completion of waterproofing

### Covering Capacity

One pound per square foot of surface treated, 5 coats.

### Shipping Data

100 lb. steel pails and 20 lb. kits.

### SPEED SPEC.

Floors and walls below grade to be waterproofed with METALON in accordance with the exact directions of the manufacturer, the A. C. HORN COMPANY, as listed in SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES.

**A.C. HORN COMPANY,**

**LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.**



# WATERPROOFINGS **HORN** FLOOR TREATMENTS PRODUCT

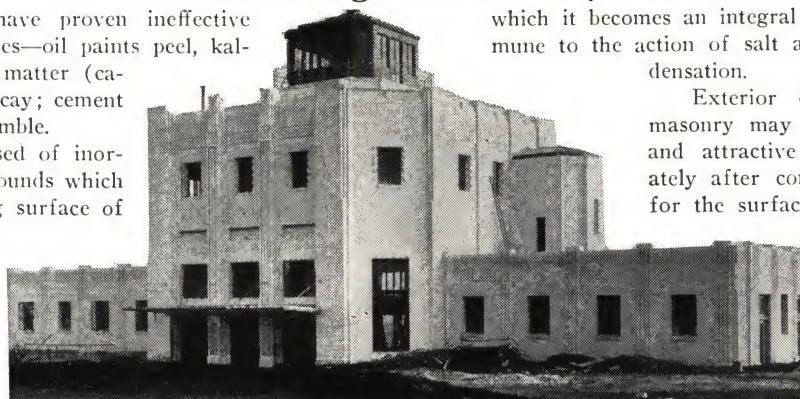
## HORNROCK For Decorating Wet or Dry Walls

Ordinary coatings have proven ineffective for wet or damp surfaces—oil paints peel, kalsomines contain organic matter (casein, glue, etc.) which decay; cement washes effloresce and crumble.

HORNROCK is composed of inorganic, cementitious compounds which adhere to the underlying surface of

which it becomes an integral part. It is washable, immune to the action of salt air, steam, vapor and condensation.

Exterior or interior concrete and masonry may be made bright, sanitary and attractive with HORNROCK immediately after construction without waiting for the surface to "cure."



Western Air Express Terminal, Los Angeles, Calif.  
A. M. EDELMAN and A. C. ZIMMERMAN, Associate Architects  
W. Y. EAVES, General Contractor

HORNROCK is ideal for pools, basements, creameries, laundries, factories, interior or exterior wet or dry concrete or masonry surfaces of all kinds.



806. Light Green



808. Blue



807. Dark Brown



802. Stone Grey



801. White



804. Buff



805. Brick Red

### Directions for Use of Hornrock

**1. Preparation of Surface**—Old paint, whitewash, kalsomine, etc., must be removed. Wash the surface with a 1% to 15% solution of hydrochloric or muriatic acid according to the strength required to remove the particular coating. Wash off the acid. Oil paint should be burned off.

Surface previously coated with kalsomine or similar materials must be scrubbed clean. Efflorescence (a white salt brought out by moisture evaporating in the sun) must be removed with a wire brush or a 10% solution of muriatic acid. Wash off the acid.

All loose dirt, etc., must be brushed off. Where waterproofing is required it is necessary properly to point all cracks and openings in the surface before HORNROCK is applied.

New or slightly damp plastered walls can be treated with HORNROCK without sizing. They should be well soaked with water before HORNROCK is applied.

The surface to which HORNROCK is applied must be thoroughly wet. The wetting of the wall must keep ahead of the HORNROCK application. Care must be taken between coats to prevent the moisture in the coating from evaporating too quickly. This is accomplished by gently spraying the surface of the first coat with water. Water is necessary for hydraulic setting of the material and must, therefore, be supplied as above to prevent undue loss by absorption. Brush and clean out cracks and soak with water.

**2. Mixing**—No more than will be applied in one continuous operation should be mixed to a creamy consistency. Add the dry powdered HORNROCK to clean water and stir well.

**3. Application**—The paint is best applied with a stiff-bristled whitewash or Dutch brush, using horizontal, sweeping,

rather than vertical motion. Be sure the surface is wet ahead of the work. Do not go over a covered surface as this action may cause the paint to pull and be uneven. For small cracks, force the paint in by brushing over them several times.

The first coat usually takes about 24 hours to harden. Mix the second coat in the same way as the first, using slightly less water. Be sure it is applied to a moist surface. The first coat should be wet down with a soft spray of water before the application of the second coat. Follow all the above directions as given for applying the first coat. When the second coat has begun to harden, spray it gently.

### Covering Capacity

Eight pounds of HORNROCK added to 3 quarts of water make 1 gallon for application, which will cover 200 to 300 sq. ft. (one coat), depending upon porosity and texture of the surface.

### Shipping Data

HORNROCK is shipped in drums containing 100 lb. and cans containing 10 lb. each.

### SPEED SPEC.

Surface (mention areas) shall be thoroughly cleaned and then given two coats of HORNROCK in accordance with the exact directions of the manufacturer, the A. C. HORN COMPANY, as filed in SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES.

**A.C. HORN COMPANY,**

**LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.**





## HYDRATITE

*Paste—Powder—Liquid*

(Patented)  
U. S. Patent Numbers 851,247; 1,031,003; 1,255,116; 1,088,022  
Canadian Patent Number 156,443

Ammonium Stearate Compound to Be Mixed with Cement to Make  
Permanently Watertight Concrete and Cement  
or Lime Mortars

# The “Official” Waterproofing

*Accept No Substitute*

For technical opinions we respectfully refer in *toto* as well as specifically, to the following reports among several of prominent authorities:

American Face Brick Association—

“*Wet Walls and Efflorescence*” (page 26)

Mellon Institute Fellow Mr. F. O. Anderegg, 1930—

“*Construction of Watertight Masonry*” (page 322)

Bureau of Standards—

Report No. 370 (page 594)

### Hydratite Means Waterproofed

There is no happy medium. A man is either dead or he is not. A building is either waterproofed, or it is not. Just as life is something that cannot be put back into the body, so waterproofing is something which cannot be put back into the concrete, brick mortar or stucco, after the building is built, *therefore*:

### You Are Allowed But One Guess

But why guess at all, as to what brand or type of waterproofing to specify and use in your building. The Bureau of Standards at Washington, the American Face Brick Association, the Mellon Institute, through its Portland Cement Association Fellow Mr. F. O. Anderegg, as well as several other highly technical investigators, all agree that ammonium stearate satisfactorily waterproofs. Such associations are organized for your benefit—profit and economize by consulting leading research men. Our thousands of successful installations, the standardization of HYDRATITE by the largest architectural and engineering firms, our thirty-five years of leadership in the waterproofing field—are your factors of safety.

### Do Not Approve “Solid Gold”

That is the only comparison which can be made when you are asked to approve a cheap competing product to HYDRATITE. You cannot prevent a manufacturer of cuff links from saying that his product is “solid gold” although he sells them for ten cents a pair. If you were specifying gold cuff links, you would either stipulate the karats of gold, or call for a reputable trade-marked article. This is equally true of ammonium stearate. To say a product contains ammonium stearate is not sufficient and most misleading. To say it is an exact duplicate of HYDRATITE is properly defining a product. Nobody can manufacture HYDRATITE more economically or efficiently than the A. C. HORN COMPANY—so why not insist upon the standard material itself.

*Accept No Substitute for Hydratite*

**A.C. HORN COMPANY,**

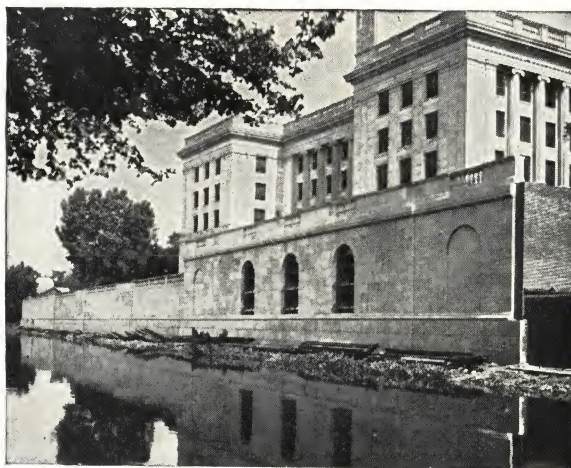
**LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.**



# WATERPROOFINGS **HORN** FLOOR TREATMENTS PRODUCT

## Hydratite Specifications

*Use Two Pounds or One Quart of Hydratite to Each Bag of Cement*



New Jersey State Power House, Trenton, N. J.

All concrete shall be placed in one continuous operation, each batch being puddled to insure maximum density and to avoid "pockets." In cases where joints are absolutely unavoidable, surfaces shall be roughened, cleaned, treated with Horn's BONDSIT (to join new and old concrete) wetted and cement grouted before placing additional concrete.

For waterproofing mass concrete (1:2:4), cement plasters or topping (1:2), cement and lime mortars, or stuccos (1:1:2), HYDRATITE shall be used in the proportion of two pounds of HYDRATITE Powder or Paste, or one quart of HYDRATITE Paste or Liquid, to each bag of cement or lime. For strictly lime mortar use HYDRATITE Paste or Powder.

Add HYDRATITE Powder to the dry cement.  
Add HYDRATITE Paste or Liquid to the gauging water.  
Maintain stiff mixtures at all times.

### Guard Against Efflorescence on Brick Work

Unsightly efflorescence, or white discoloring salts on brick work, are generally due—not to the face brick, but to the mortar joints. Rain beats into the walls through the unwaterproofed joint—penetrates into the soft back-up brick and evaporation draws the salt-laden solution to the outer face, where the water evaporates and the white deposit remains. By waterproofing the brick mortar joints with HYDRATITE mixed in the brick

mortar at the time of laying, the ride of the salts to the outer face is prevented.

Specify HYDRATITE in the proportion of two pounds or one quart per bag of cement and avoid, at trivial cost, this marring of the building's costly beauty.

Hundreds of buildings and the world's leading authorities on brick work attest the value of HYDRATITE for dry walls and the prevention of efflorescence.

### SPEED SPEC.

All concrete below grade and all brick mortar shall be waterproofed with HYDRATITE in accordance with the exact directions of the manufacturer, the A. C. HORN COMPANY, as filed in SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES.

*Accept No Substitute for Hydratite*

**A.C. HORN COMPANY,**

**LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.**



## VULCATEX

(Patented)

*Knife Grade*

*Power Gun Grade*

### Elastic Caulking Compound

Ninety percent of building leaks are due to open joints improperly pointed up. Ineffective bond between joint material and sides of the joints in stone, brick, cast-stone or terra cotta work, as well as joints between masonry and window frames of steel and wood—are responsible for water damages and huge heat losses.

VULCATEX has been on the market for a quarter of a century, and yet the life of its enduring plasticity is yet unknown. It is an extraordinary elastic and rubber-like vulcanization of China wood oil which has stood the test of time. Its bond cannot be broken.

Consult us for tests by:

1. Terra Cotta Association.
2. Indiana Limestone Association at Bureau of Standards.
3. Thompson & Lichtner, testing laboratory for Stone & Webster.
4. Department of Buildings—City of Chicago.

***Every Building Requires Caulking and Pointing—Do It Once for All Time By Using Vulcatex***

### Specifications for Vulcatex

#### 1. General

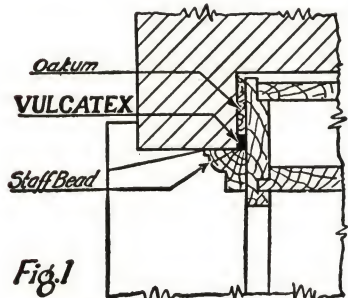
VULCATEX is shipped ready for use. Because of its consistency a pointing trowel is used in its application. Dipping the trowel in crude oil or water or DEHYDRATINE No. 2 will prevent adhesion of VULCATEX to the tool.

Variation in temperature will affect the consistency of VULCATEX. Low temperature will thicken it to a consistency difficult to apply. The correct consistency is shipped from the factory, but the temperature at destination cannot be controlled. Place a bucket of VULCATEX in a tub of hot water and it will soften. VULCATEX is best workable at normal temperature. Joints must be free from dirt or dust. Nothing will adhere to a dusty surface. The sides of all joints shall be coated with DEHYDRATINE No. 2 Transparent Waterproofing, before pointing with VULCATEX.

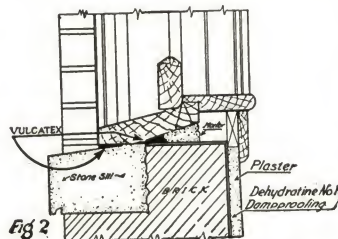
#### 2. Caulking Windows

(a) Jambs and Heads (see Fig. 1)—Staff beads, if present, shall first be removed. The space between the window frame and the masonry shall be caulked with picked oakum driven in tight to within  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch of the surface and the joint then filled with VULCATEX.

(b) Sills (New Construction) (see Fig. 2)—In new construction, the space between the sill and masonry shall be sealed with VULCATEX to a depth of at least 2 inches. The VULCATEX should be applied from inside the building as shown in Fig. 2.



**Fig. 1**  
Window Caulking Detail—Horizontal Cross Section of Sash



**Fig. 2**  
Caulking Window Sills in New Construction  
Space between sill and masonry  
Caulked from inside

#### SPEED SPEC.

All caulking and pointing shall be done with VULCATEX in accordance with the exact directions of the manufacturer, the A. C. HORN COMPANY, as filed in SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES.

(c) Sills (Buildings Already Erected)—In buildings already erected, the space between the sill and masonry shall be caulked by forcing VULCATEX into this space from the outside for a depth of at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

(d) Factory Steel Sash (see Fig. 3)—After the sash is set tight, VULCATEX shall be forced into the space between the sash and masonry to a depth of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

#### 3. Pointing Up Terra Cotta, Stone and Cast-stone Work

All joints in projecting cornices, overhanging stone, terra cotta or cast-stone balustrades, parapets and free standing features shall be raked out  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. The sides of these joints shall then be coated with DEHYDRATINE No. 2 Transparent Waterproofing. After this coating, the joint shall be pointed full with VULCATEX.

#### 4. Quantities Required

VULCATEX is sold by the gallon, which contains 231 cubic inches. The amount required can be calculated by computing the cubical contents of the voids or spaces to be filled.

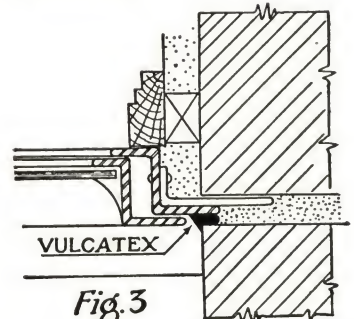
1 gallon of VULCATEX will caulk approximately nine windows, 4x7 feet.  
1 gallon of VULCATEX will fill a joint  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$  inch for 77 linear feet.  
1 gallon of VULCATEX will normally be required to point occasional joints in 1000 square feet of brick work.

#### 5. Colors

Slate Grey; Light Stone Grey; White; Limestone Color.

#### Shipping Data

Shipping weight, 15 lb. per gallon. Packed in 50 gallon barrels; half barrels (30 gallons); 5 gallon steel pails; and 1 gallon cans.



**Fig. 3**  
Caulking Steel Sash

**A. C. HORN COMPANY,**

**LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.**



## THE HORN POWER VULCATEX GUN

Requires  
**NO**

{ Compressors  
Electric Motors  
Lengthy Hose Lines  
Electric or Steam Power Lines  
Bulky, Heavy Equipment

Nothing to get out of order  
One Man Can Carry  
Ideal for Scaffold Work  
Can be Set Up and  
Filled Quickly

200 Pounds Pressure in Caulking With Vulcatex Without the Expense of a Compressor



Fig. 1

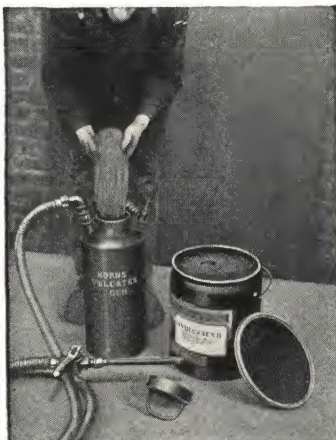


Fig. 2



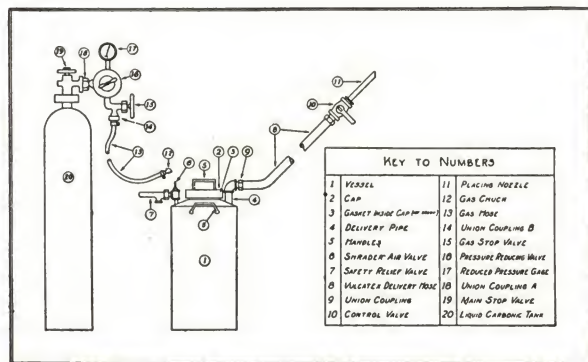
Fig. 3

The diagram below shows the details of the HORN POWER VULCATEX GUN. It consists of a steel vessel, Shrader valve, air hose with fittings, delivery hose with its fittings and a pressure relief valve, as a safety device, to take care of any abnormal pressure. The outfit has been tested to a pressure of 300 lb. per sq. in. It comes complete as shown on the list of materials with the exception of items 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. The complete equipment comes in a specially designed case, that is suitable for shipping and also for carrying from place to place, as it has a hinged top, hasp and handles.

Liquid carbon dioxide is the gas commonly used with these guns, since it is convenient, cheap and readily available in all cities. It is generally bought in cylinders holding 20 lb. of liquid carbon dioxide. If carefully used, one of these 20 lb. cylinders will be sufficient to caulk 175 to 200 windows of average size. (Carbonated water in tanks, such as soda fountains require, is not to be used.) We do not supply the tank of gas or the pressure reducing valve. Both of these items may be secured from the local source of liquid carbon dioxide.

**Effects of Temperature on Vulcatex**—Just as molasses becomes thick and slow flowing in cold weather, all plastic materials such as VULCATEX become heavier when cold.

VULCATEX of power gun consistency is formulated to flow properly at temperatures between 60° and 70° F. If it is stored in a cold place, it will become too thick to flow readily from the placing nozzle except by the use of excessive gas pressure. To remedy such a condition, it is necessary only to warm the material by placing the package in hot water, or storing for 24 hours in a warm place.



**Fig. 1**—The VULCATEX delivery hose is attached to the vessel by means of the union coupling with which it is fitted and the control valve on the nozzle is closed.

**Fig. 2**—The large cap on the vessel is unscrewed and the cylinder filled to within about 2 in. of the top with VULCATEX of power gun consistency. Cap is replaced and screwed up tight enough against gasket so as not to allow any gas to leak out.

**Fig. 3**—Attach pressure reducing valve to carbon dioxide cylinder by means of union coupling. The air hose is fastened to the carbon dioxide reducing valve by means of the union connection with which the hose is fitted. Valve (19) on top of gas tank is opened and the pressure reducing valve is adjusted to maintain a delivery pressure of between 115 and 150 lb., depending upon temperature conditions and the speed with which the material is required to flow.

**Fig. 4**—Be sure washers in union couplings are in place, (a) reducing valve washer and (b) air hose washer. Remove the cap from the Shrader tank valve on vessel. Open valve (15) below pressure reducing valve. Apply air chuck to the Shrader valve until gas no longer flows, a point which can be determined by sound. Open control valve on delivery hose.

**Fig. 5**—In a few minutes hose will fill with VULCATEX and it will flow from nozzle. Caulking may then begin. If flow becomes slower, due to pressure lowering in the tank, renew pressure by application of the air chuck to Shrader valve as mentioned in Fig. 4, closing valve on delivery hose during the pressure renewing operation.

**Fig. 6**—Lack of VULCATEX in cylinder will be indicated by gas passing through delivery hose and the nozzle will "spit." Close control valve immediately. To refill the vessel, reduce pressure in vessel by depressing needle of the Shrader valve. Use cap of valve. When pressure has been entirely relieved, unscrew cap on vessel and refill as mentioned in Fig. 2.

Caution: Never remove cap of vessel without first relieving pressure in vessel.



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

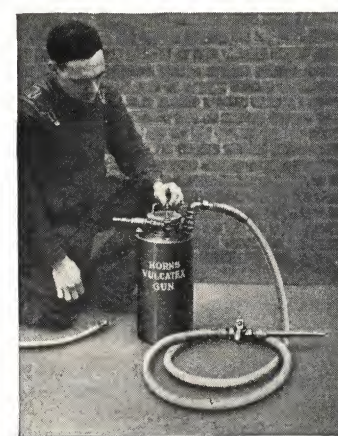


Fig. 6



## DEHYDRATINE NO. 2

### Exterior Transparent Coating For VIRGIN Surfaces

(For Indiana Limestone, Sandstone and other light-colored masonry specify Dehydratine No. 2A)

#### DEHYDRATINE NO. 2

DEHYDRATINE No. 2 has become a by-word in architectural and engineering circles for efficiency and economy in preserving brick, stone, concrete and stucco. In preventing the absorption of water, from beating rain-storms or atmospheric moisture, not only are damp stains guarded against, but also splitting and cracking from frost, rusting of metal lath, etc.

Today the presence of efflorescence upon a well-designed building is considered an unkempt reflection upon its constructors. DEHYDRATINE No. 2 insures a cleaner structure by sealing the pores, preventing the appearance of the ugly appearing stored-up salts called efflorescence, and eliminating the absorption of dirt particles.



One of Many Large College Groups Treated with Dehydratine No. 2

#### DEHYDRATINE NO. 2A

DEHYDRATINE No. 2 Transparent Waterproofing slightly deepens the color of the surface to which it is applied—a decided advantage upon many walls.

To meet the necessity for a colorless transparent treatment for Indiana limestone, sandstone and other light colored masonry, our DEHYDRATINE No. 2A was designed.

In service for many years, tested and approved by the Department of Testing Ma-

terials of the Indiana Limestone Association, DEHYDRATINE No. 2A, with its deep penetration and resistance to erosion and disintegration, has become a standard.

### General Specifications

#### Materials

(1) DEHYDRATINE No. 2, as manufactured by the A. C. HORN COMPANY, Long Island City, N. Y., is to be delivered in original and sealed packages on the building site. It must be applied as received without the addition of any thinning material.

(2) VULCATEX Elastic Cement (four standard colors), as manufactured by the A. C. HORN COMPANY, Long Island City, N. Y., is to be used for pointing up all cracks, openings, and joints on wall surfaces and copings and to be used in caulking all windows before the application of DEHYDRATINE No. 2.

#### Cleaning

Surfaces should be carefully dry wire-brushed to remove all efflorescence, loose particles and other foreign matter such as dust, etc.

#### Application Temperature

The best results are obtained from the application of DEHYDRATINE No. 2 when temperature is above 60° F.

#### Method of Application

Not less than two coats of DEHYDRATINE No. 2 are to be applied (mention exterior surfaces) and where the surface is very porous apply the necessary amount of DEHYDRATINE to saturate. Use a spray or a short-handled stiff 4-in. brush in order to drive the material into the surface. Keep material luke-warm and when not in use, in a closed container.

**To Cure Efflorescence**—Dry brush the surface with a scrubbing brush until all the whitish salts are removed—*under no circumstances must water or any liquid be used in the removal of the salts*—mechanical action only must be used. Apply

two coats or more of DEHYDRATINE No. 2 until the surface will not further absorb.

**For Dampproofing Exterior Stucco, Brick or Concrete Surfaces**—"Point" up all cracks, joints, openings, windows and copings with VULCATEX Elastic Cement. (Send for special pamphlet.)

VULCATEX is made in four standard colors so as to conform to architectural effects: Slate grey, light stone grey, white, limestone color.

Dry brush the surface and apply not less than two coats of DEHYDRATINE No. 2.

**For Waterproofing Tanks, Silos, and other Water Containers**—The surface must first be allowed to dry thoroughly. All pin holes, cracks, and joints must be filled with VULCATEX. DEHYDRATINE No. 2 is then applied in not less than two coats on the water side of the containers.

#### Covering Capacity

Approximately 125 sq. ft. per gallon, 2 coats.

#### Shipping Data

Weight—9 lbs. per gallon. Shipped in drums, half-drums, 5-gallon cans and 1-gallon cans.

#### SPEED SPEC.

All exterior masonry surfaces shall receive not less than two coats of DEHYDRATINE No. 2 in accordance with the exact directions of the manufacturer, the A. C. HORN COMPANY, as filed in SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES.

**A.C. HORN COMPANY,**

**LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.**



## SYMENTREX

### Decorative Waterproof Coating for Concrete and Masonry

#### Description

For thirty years SYMENTREX has been recognized as a leader of coatings combining color and waterproofness. It is immune to weather and disintegration by the alkalies in cement. Its fine texture may easily be washed with soap and water to renew its attractive and lasting color. Furnished in liquid form, applied to the dry surface in two coats by means of brush or spray, SYMENTREX solves the problem of waterproofing and beautifying masonry surfaces, including brick, concrete and stucco.

Since the cost of material approximates less than 25% of the total expense of effectively waterproofing and decorating in one operation, the use of cement washes or linseed oil paints has been discarded for the permanency of SYMENTREX.

Cumar gum, one of the constituents of SYMENTREX, may be boiled in caustic soda without disintegration—so strong is its resistance to alkali.

Whether it be the humble stucco cottage in Maine, or the palatial hotels of Florida and California—SYMENTREX has long been withstanding the severe conditions of sun, rain, freezing and still worse—the attack of the alkali elements in the surface to which it is applied.

Truly a time-tested and proven product of the Horn Line.

#### Covering Capacity

SYMENTREX covers 200 sq. ft. per gallon first coat and 300 sq. ft. per gallon second coat, depending upon the surface.



101. Slate



102. Grey



103. Cement Color



104. Drab



105. Ivory



106. Red



107. Buff



111. Cream



113. Light Grey



114. Sandstone

#### Shipping Data

SYMENTREX is shipped in barrels (approximately 50 gallons); half-barrels (30 gallons); 5-gallon steel pails; 1-gallon cans (6 cans to the case).

#### Directions for Use

##### Preparation and Condition of Surface—

Surfaces to receive SYMENTREX must be clean and dry. Concrete or stucco should be thoroughly cured before the coating is applied. All loose or foreign matter must be removed from the surface by wire-brushing or scraping before the coating is applied. All cracks or holes shall be cut out and carefully pointed with 1:2 Portland cement mortar.

##### Application—

SYMENTREX should be applied in two (2) coats. The material should be thoroughly stirred before using and as often as may be necessary to keep the base in suspension. SYMENTREX for the first coat should be thinned with turpentine in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 pint turpentine per gallon of SYMENTREX.

SYMENTREX for the second coat (or succeeding coats) should be used as received without thinning.

#### SPEED SPEC.

All exterior stucco and concrete shall be given two coats of SYMENTREX, in accordance with the exact directions of the manufacturer, the A. C. HORN COMPANY, as filed in SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES.



# WATERPROOFINGS

# HORN PRODUCT

# FLOOR TREATMENTS

## DEHYDRATINE NO. 1

### Dampproofing Plaster Bond

*For a quarter century Dehydratine No. 1 has protected this famous landmark*



**Tiffany Building, New York,  
N. Y.**

McKIM, MEADE & WHITE,  
Architects  
CHAS. T. WILLS, Builder

Dampproof the inner walls by surrounding them with an impervious, moistureproof coating, thereby protecting the plaster from damp-stains.

Plaster (not cement) *bonds perfectly* with DEHYDRATINE No. 1, as is proven by the many millions of square feet of walls now dampproofed.

DEHYDRATINE No. 1 is composed of a complex blend of the finest asphalts combined with non-volatile oils, minerals, treated vegetable oils and pitches, thinned with mineral distillates. Intimate combinations of heat processes and proportions provide elasticity, adhesion, toughness and pliability to withstand expansion and contraction of walls.

Insulation—the absence of heat losses from within and of penetrating cold air from without—have made DEHYDRATINE No. 1 a most essential protection.

DEHYDRATINE No. 1 is not to be used as a coating for, or over, cement.

*The pride of the Southwest treated with Dehydratine No. 1*



**Esperson Building, Houston, Tex.**

JOHN EBERSON, Architect  
AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION CO., Contractors

### Specifications for Applying Dehydratine No. 1

*Dampproofing Brush Coating for Inner Faces of  
All Weather Exposed Walls*

(1) **Material**—DEHYDRATINE No. 1 Dampproofing Brush Coating as manufactured by the A. C. HORN COMPANY, Long Island City, N. Y., is to be purchased direct from the manufacturer or their authorized agents, and is to be delivered on the building site in original sealed packages.

It must be used without the addition of any thinning agents or any adulterants.

(2) **Caution**—Great care must be taken in the application of this coating to see that no pinholes remain and that a thorough covering coat is obtained.

(3) **Pointing**—All large holes must be pointed up with DEHYDRATINE No. 1 to provide a surface to receive the dampproofing.

(4) **Number of Coats**—Two thorough covering coats of DEHYDRATINE No. 1 are to be applied to (name surface), 24 hours being allowed between coats. These coats must be absolutely continuous and perfect in every respect.

(5) **Plastering**—Plaster may be applied over surfaces covered with DEHYDRATINE No. 1 within an interval of from 1 to 30 days.

#### Covering Capacity

DEHYDRATINE No. 1 covers 50 sq. ft. per gallon, double coat; 80 sq. ft. per gallon, one coat.

#### Shipping Data

Weight—8.5 lb. per gallon. Shipped in drums, half-drums, 5-gallon pails and 1-gallon cans.

#### SPEED SPEC.

The inner faces of all exterior walls are to be dampproofed with DEHYDRATINE No. 1 in accordance with the exact specifications of the manufacturer, the A. C. HORN COMPANY, as filed in SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES.

## A.C. HORN COMPANY,

## LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.



# WATERPROOFINGS

# HORN PRODUCT

# FLOOR TREATMENTS

## MASTIC DEHYDRATINE NO. 10 SEMI-MASTIC

### A Dampproofing Plaster Bond Which Spans the Holes and Cracks

#### Guarantee Against Poor Workmanship

DEHYDRATINE No. 10 is your guarantee against poor workmanship in masonry walls. In spite of the utmost care in supervision, holes, poorly filled joints, cracks between mortar and bricks, will occur on the average job. To span these openings with a brush coating is difficult. Only a heavy mastic can hope to bridge over actual cracks.

#### Real Dampproofing-Heatproofing

The small difference between the cost of a good brush coating, called a "plaster-bond," and the cost of a heavy coating of DEHYDRATINE No. 10 is not a saving. This difference will be spent every year by the building owner because of increased fuel bills. DEHYDRATINE No. 10 not only preserves the building from damp spots but also is a proven insulating medium. The subject of heat loss has assumed equal importance with weatherproofing. Both are cared for by specifying the use of DEHYDRATINE No. 10. Prevent condensation and sweating.

**Elasticity**—Adjusts itself to any possible expansion or contraction of masonry or joints.

**Adhesiveness**—Bonds solidly to any dry masonry or metal.



DEHYDRATINE No. 10 is not recommended for use on concrete walls or ceilings nor should portland cement mortar or concrete be applied over it.

**Fire-Retarding**—The reinforcing element is, in itself, a check to fire.

**Waterproof**—Will successfully resist a hydrostatic pressure if facing the head of water.

**Erosionproof**—The plastic character of the compound prevents its being worn away by erosion.

**Acidproof**—By its nature and composition DEHYDRATINE No. 10 is proof against acids or alkalis or other corroding influences, neither is it affected by water containing sulphates, carbonates, nitrates or chlorides in solution.

**Temperature-proof** — DEHYDRATINE No. 10 remaining, as it does, indefinitely plastic, there can be no possibility of cracks, even in the coldest weather. It will not flow after application in even the warmest weather.

#### Specification for Holeproofing Walls

The inner surfaces of all weather-exposed walls (except concrete) are to be thoroughly coated with DEHYDRATINE No. 10, as manufactured by the A. C. HORN COMPANY. No crevices are to

be left uncovered. All pinholes and voids to be pointed. Plaster to be applied directly over DEHYDRATINE No. 10 at any time within an interval of thirty days after the walls have been coated.

### HORN'S SPANDREL BEAM WATERPROOFING

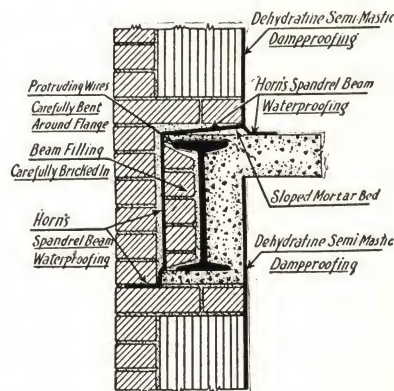
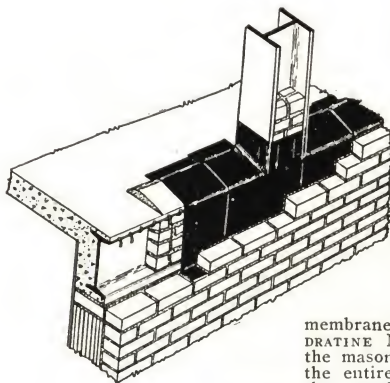
#### Specifications

(a) All wires shall be bent against underside of beam flanges. On top of outside edge of floor arch lay a bedding of cement mortar sloping back to thickness of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. and 8 in. wide. Space between web and flanges on outside of spandrel beams and wall columns to be filled with brickwork to form a smooth surface.

(b) Apply TRIPLEFLEX FABRIC buttered on one side with DEHYDRATINE No. 10 Mastic, both as manufactured by the A. C. HORN COMPANY, to the outside of all exposed beams, butter side to masonry, carried 3 in. beyond inside wall line and out 3 in. on first course of brick below bottom of beam. Flash membrane up 6 in. on all but inner face of outside columns. No wrinkles permitted.

(c) Waterproofing Spandrel Beams—The outside of all exposed beams shall be waterproofed by the application of a membrane of Tripleflex Fabric, one side of which has been given a trowel coat of DEHYDRATINE No. 10 Mastic. Dampproofing, these materials manufactured and supplied by the A. C. HORN COMPANY, Long Island City, N. Y. The membrane shall be applied with DEHYDRATINE No. 10 covered side next to the masonry. It shall extend through the entire wall and be carried in on the rough concrete floor at least 3

in. beyond the wall line so as to lap on the wall dampproofing which will be applied later. The membrane shall be carried down the face of the beam filling for depth and then out 3 in. on first course of brick below bottom of beam. All joints shall be lapped at least 3 in. and well buttered with DEHYDRATINE No. 10. The membrane shall be flashed up at least 6 in. at the outside and two adjacent sides of all wall columns and on all faces of corner columns. The membrane shall be applied in units approximately 3 ft. wide and of sufficient length to conform to the construction detail as specified above. After the columns have been flashed as above described, the flashing around the corners shall receive a reinforcing strip of the waterproofing which shall be applied to the outside corners extending for the full height of the flashing and at least 3 in. on each face of the column. The membrane shall be pressed tightly against the underlying surface so there shall be no wrinkles. This contractor shall co-operate with the mason contractor in order to schedule his work properly and avoid delays. All brickwork, bending of wires, and application of mortar bed on top of the floor arch shall be done by others.



## A.C. HORN COMPANY,

## LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.



# WATERPROOFINGS **HORN** FLOOR TREATMENTS PRODUCT

## Other Famous DEHYDRATINES

### DEHYDRATINE NO. 3—Stone and Trim Stainproofing Backing

A specially prepared, quick-drying *black brush coating* to be applied on all unexposed surfaces of cut stone or of wood trim.

This compound has for its object the protection of limestone and other light colored stones from the stains caused by the percolation of dampness through the grain and which afterwards are revealed in discolorations on the face of the stone.

The sources of these stains may be traced to the coloring matter and salts absorbed from the brick backing into the stone by saturation.

DEHYDRATINE No. 3 should be used on the back of all trim to prevent warping and dry rot.

**Covering Capacity**—100 sq. ft. per gallon, 1 coat.

**Shipping Data**—Weight, 8.5 lb. per gallon. Shipped in drums, half-drums, fives and ones.

### DEHYDRATINE NO. 4—Foundation Brush Coating

A viscous black bitumastic compound to be applied *cold* with a brush.

Is especially designed for substructural work. Excludes ground water and gases from the substructures. Keeps the concrete or masonry dry and free from the disintegrating influences of dampness. For waterproofing:

(1) Concrete or masonry foundation walls (applied to the outside surface below grade).

(2) Bridge abutments, retaining walls, and culverts.

(3) As a damp course, over:

(a) Footing, (b) top of foundation walls in buildings without basements, (c) concrete floors on the ground to be overlaid by wood or linoleum.

(4) Rear of parapet walls and fire walls projecting above the roof.

(5) Cisterns, tanks, etc.

(6) In priming masonry surfaces to be coated with asphalt.

In its composition, DEHYDRATINE No. 4 has all the properties requisite for efficient results when used for the above mentioned purposes. It is bituminous, tough, plastic and elastic; heavy in body and water resistant. It is applied cold, thus saving the expense and inconvenience of liquifying by heat.

**Covering Capacity**—33 sq. ft. per gallon, 2 coats.

**Shipping Data**—Shipping weight, 8.5 lb. per gallon. Shipped in drums, half-drums, fives and ones.

### DEHYDRATINE NO. 5—Saponification-Proof Steel Paint

A field coating for structural steel, metal lath or miscellaneous iron that is to be covered with masonry, concrete or plaster. It is a fused hydro-carbon paint, formed into a homogeneous mass and does not settle to the bottom as a pigment coating would. Its homogeneity insures a uniform coat over the surface to which it is applied, no stirring of the liquid being necessary.

Its ingredients are selected for their resistance to acid and alkali; they are combined and treated so that a film of DEHYDRATINE No. 5 has the same elasticity as the steel itself. This gives an added durability because the paint does not peel or crack.

The resistance of DEHYDRATINE No. 5 to acid is important particularly where the film comes in contact with cinder concrete, or where such gases as carbon dioxide or sulphur dioxide are present.

DEHYDRATINE No. 5 is not affected at all by the alkali of mortar or concrete. It is a non-conductor of electricity, one coat resisting six hundred volts.

DEHYDRATINE No. 5 is a steel preservative in every sense of the word.

**Covering Capacity**—500 sq. ft. per gallon, 1 coat.

**Shipping Data**—Shipping weight, 8.5 lb. per gallon. Packed in drums, half-drums, fives and ones.

### DEHYDRATINE NO. 6—Waterproof Trowel Coating

(See Dehydratine No. 4 for brushing consistency)

A black compound similar to DEHYDRATINE No. 4, but of a heavier consistency and to be applied with a trowel. For application to uneven surfaces which cannot be effectually covered with a brush coating.

Works readily into small holes and irregularities. Has a good consistency and bonds tightly to the surface to which it is applied. Is proof against alkali and acid reactions of ground waters.

Among the uses of DEHYDRATINE No. 6 may be included the following:

(1) Dampproofing foundations below grade against surface drainage.

(2) As a damp course across footings and over tops of foundation walls, in buildings without basements.

(3) As a waterproof cut-off course under masonry copings and sills.

(4) Waterproofing rear surfaces of brick parapet walls.

**Note:** It is recommended that surfaces to be coated with DEHYDRATINE No. 6 should be primed with a brush coating of DEHYDRATINE No. 4.

**Covering Capacity**—26 sq. ft. per gallon, coating  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thick.

**Shipping Data**—Shipping weight, 10 lb. per gallon. Shipped in drums, half-drums, fives and ones.

### DEHYDRATINE NO. 7—Hot Foundation Mop Coating

A specially prepared and blended asphaltic compound for application directly to outside of foundation walls below grade; or in conjunction with TRIPLEFLEX FABRIC in membrane waterproofing.

It is chemically inert; is acid and alkali proof; it never becomes brittle and remains ductile and flexible at all ordinary temperatures. It yields without breaking under flexure, expansion and contraction.

**Physical Properties of Dehydratine No. 7—**

Specific Gravity 77 deg. F. .... 1.07

Melting Point (Ball and Ring Method).....	164 deg. F.
Penetration at 77 deg. F.....	10 to 20
Penetration at 32 deg. F.....	9 or over
Ductility .....	3+
Flash Point .....	610 deg. F. min.
Evaporation Loss .....	1% max.
Solubility in Carbon Bi-Sulphide.....	99.8% min.

**Covering Capacity**—33 sq. ft. per gallon, 1 coat.

**Shipping Data**—Shipping weight, 8.5 lb. per gallon. Shipped in drums.

**A.C. HORN COMPANY,**

**LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.**



# REPRESENTATIVE JOBS OF HORN PRODUCTS

Akron, Ohio  
Seiberling Factory  
Albany, N. Y.  
D. & H. Railway Co. Office Bldg.  
Aledo, Ill.  
Kraft-Phenix Cheese Factory  
Amherst, Mass.  
Amherst University  
Annapolis, Md.  
U. S. Naval Academy  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Cable Bldg.  
Department Store, Chamberlain, Johnson and DuBoise  
Attica, N. Y.  
State Prison  
Auburn, N. Y.  
Auburn City Hospital  
Aurora, Ill.  
C. B. & Q. Railway Depot  
Austin, Tex.  
Norwood Tennis Courts  
Baltimore, Md.  
Metropolitan Savings Bank Bldg.  
Barrytown, N. Y.  
St. Joseph's School  
Beaumont, Tex.  
San Jacinto Life Insurance Bldg.  
Stone & Webster Power Plant  
Berkeley, Calif.  
H. J. Heinz Corp.  
Biltmore, N. C.  
Biltmore Estate  
Boston, Mass.  
American Radiator Co., Warehouse  
John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Bldg.  
The First Church of Christ, Scientist  
Bound Brook, N. J.  
Bakelite Company  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
City National Bank Bldg.  
Bristol, Conn.  
Bristol High School  
Bronx, N. Y.  
Bronx Terminal Market  
DeWitt Clinton High School  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.  
U. S. Ptg. and Litho. Co.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
International Milling Co.  
N. Y. Telephone Co.  
Camden, N. J.  
Campbell Soup Plant  
Charleston, W. Va.  
Kanawasha Valley Bldg.  
Chicago Ill.  
C. & N. Railroad Depot  
The Chicago Tribune Bldg.  
Edgewater Beach Hotel  
Palmolive Bldg.  
Popular Mechanics Magazine Bldg.  
Western Electric Co. Bldg.  
Women's Athletic Club  
Wrigley Bldg.  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Sloane Bldg.  
Columbus, Ohio  
Columbia Savings Bank and Trust Co.  
Dallas, Tex.  
Dallas Telephone Bldg.  
General Motors Co.  
M. K. & T. Railroad Station  
Sears-Roebuck Warehouse  
Western Electric Warehouse  
Detroit, Mich.  
Alhambra Theatre  
Edsel Ford Home  
Ford Motor Car Co.  
La Salle Theatre  
Easton, Pa.  
Sterling Products Co.  
Emeryville, Calif.  
C. K. Williams Co. Plant

Ensley, Ala.  
5-Million-Gallon Reservoir  
Fitzdale, Vt.  
Fitzdale Paper Co.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Y. M. C. A. Bldg.  
Galveston, Tex.  
American National Bank Bldg.  
Hamilton, N. Y.  
Colgate University  
Hartford, Conn.  
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.  
Hoboken, N. J.  
Lackawanna Terminal  
Hollywood, Calif.  
Pantages Theatre Bldg.  
Hot Springs, Va.  
Bath National Bank  
Houston, Tex.  
Cotton Exchange Bldg.  
Electric Bldg.  
Gulf Bldg.  
Majestic Theatre  
Medical Arts Bldg.  
Merchants and Manufacturers Bldg.  
Petroleum Bldg.  
Rettigs Ice Cream Plant  
Rice Hotel  
Ithaca, N. Y.  
Cornell University  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Purity Ice Cream Co.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Bell Telephone Bldg.  
Kenwood, N. Y.  
Oneida Community Office Bldg.  
Lake Placid, N. Y.  
Lake Placid Club  
Long Beach, Calif.  
Ford Motor Co.  
Long Island City, N. Y.  
American Eveready Works  
Ford Bldg.  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
L. A. Central Library  
Exposition Park  
First Baptist Church  
Harold Lloyd Estate  
Los Angeles Auto Club  
Los Angeles County Hospital  
Los Angeles Tennis Club  
Pacific National Bank Bldg.  
Paramount Lasky Corporation  
Willard Battery Plant  
Women's Athletic Club  
Louisville, Ky.  
L. & N. Railway Co.  
Massena, N. Y.  
U. S. Aluminum Co.  
Middletown, Conn.  
Wesleyan University  
Montreal, Quebec  
Y. M. C. A.  
Mount McGregor, N. Y.  
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. Sanitarium  
Newark, N. J.  
Alderney Dairy Company  
Kent Automatic Garage  
N. J. Bell Telephone Co. Bldg.  
New Haven, Conn.  
Yale University  
New Orleans, La.  
Hotel Denechand  
New York, N. Y.  
American Tel. & Tel. Bldg.  
Bee Lines, Inc., Bus Terminal  
Canadian Pacific Bldg.  
Chrysler Bldg.  
Columbia University, School of Mines  
Cornell Medical Center  
Arnold Constable Bldg.  
Eleto Warehouse  
Empire State Bldg.  
Fred F. French Bldg.

Garment Center Capitol  
General Motors Bldg.  
Heckscher Bldg.  
Hotel Ambassador  
Hotel New Yorker  
International Magazine Bldg.  
Kent Automatic Garage  
Lehigh Valley Freight Terminals  
Lexington Ave. Subway Stations  
McGraw-Hill Building  
New York Central Bldg.  
No. 1 Park Avenue  
Park and Tilford Warehouses  
Salvation Army Headquarters  
Savoy-Plaza Hotel  
Schrafft's Restaurants  
Standard Oil Bldg.  
S. W. Strauss & Co. Bldg.  
Walker-Lispenard Telephone Exchange  
Ward Baking Co.  
Warner Bros. Bldg.  
R. C. Williams Warehouses  
Woolworth Bldg.  
Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
American Cyanamid Co.  
Oakland, Calif.  
Capwell Emporium Department Store  
Durant Motor Co. Plant  
Fisher Body Corp.  
Shredded Wheat Co.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Fairmount Art Museum  
Hahneman Hospital  
Integrity Trust Bldg.  
Irvine Auditorium  
Rochester Gas & Electric Co.  
University of Pennsylvania  
Pennsylvania R. R. Main Station.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Plaza Office Bldg.  
Port Chester, N. Y.  
United Hospitals  
Providence, R. I.  
Narragansett Gas Co. Bldg.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Eastman Kodak Co.  
Rome, N. Y.  
Montgomery Ward Co.  
Sacramento, Calif.  
Civic Auditorium  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Anheuser-Busch "Bevo" Plant  
Metropolitan Bldg.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
Majestic Theatre Bldg.  
San Diego, Calif.  
State Teachers' College Bldg.  
San Francisco, Calif.  
United States Custom House  
Schenectady, N. Y.  
American Locomotive Works  
Seattle, Wash.  
Bon Marche  
Standard Furniture Co. Bldg.  
Washington Athletic Club  
Springfield, Mass.  
Westinghouse Electric Co.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Yale & Towne Mfg. Plant  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
Syracuse University Hospital  
Tia Juana, Mex.  
Agua Caliente Racing Pavilion  
Tonawanda, N. Y.  
American Kardex Co.  
Trenton, N. J.  
W. & J. Sloane Linoleum Plant  
Utica, N. Y.  
Crane Company  
Westinghouse Mfg. Co.  
Washington, D. C.  
Cary Ice Cream Co.  
U. S. Senate Office Bldg.  
Wellesley, Mass.  
Wellesley College



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